

(No Model.)

J. H. BASSLER.

MILK CAN.

No. 386,231.

Patented July 17, 1888.

Fig. 1

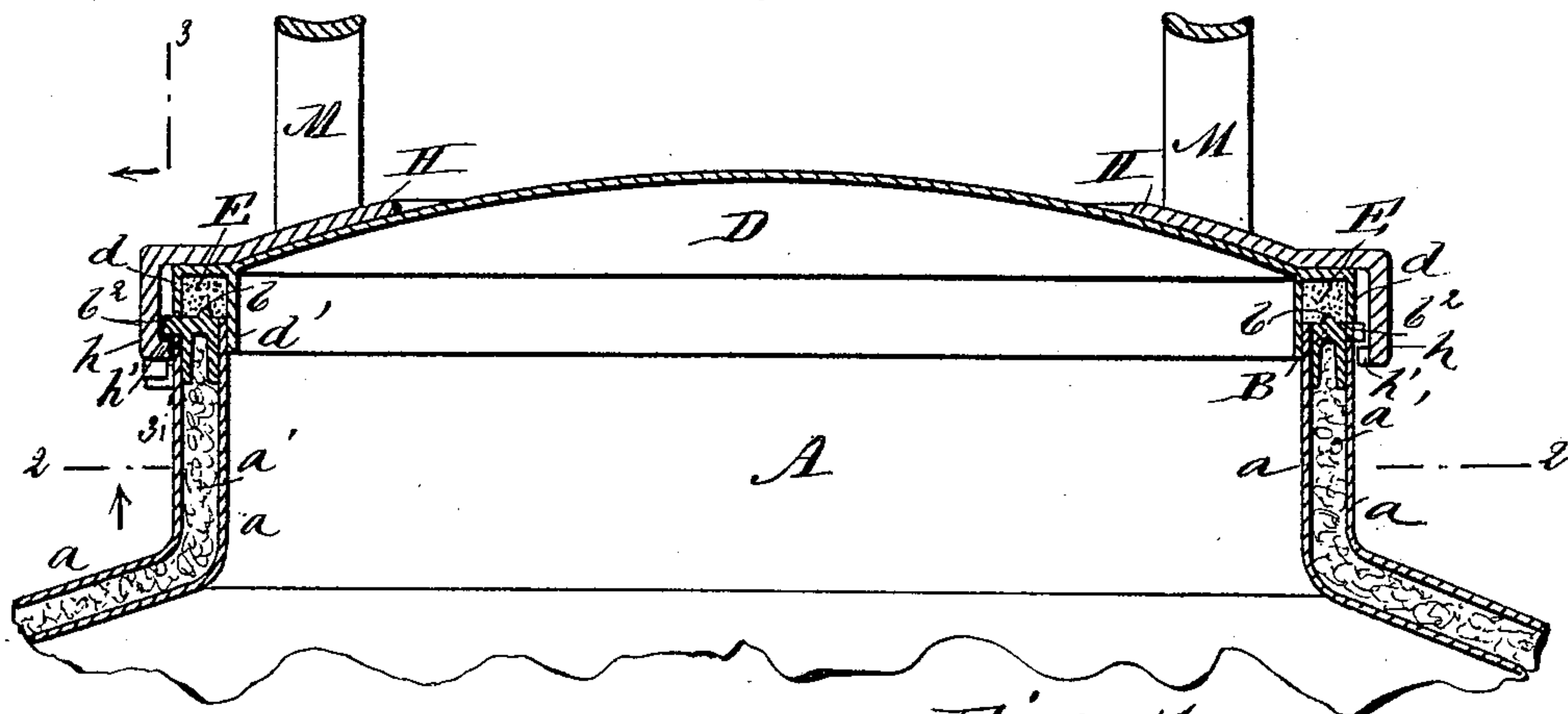


Fig. 3

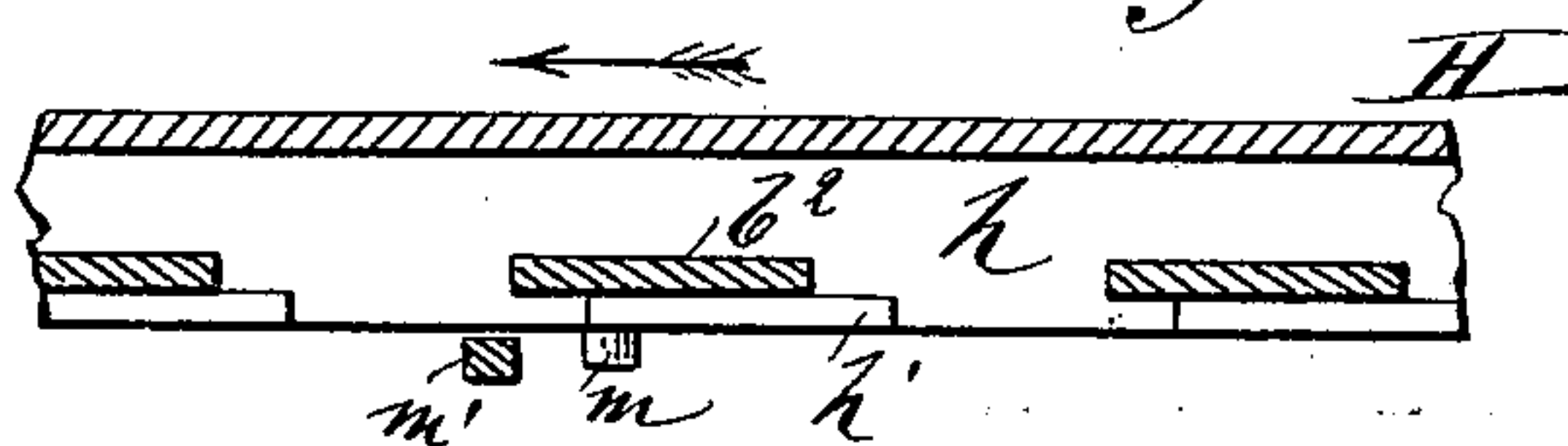
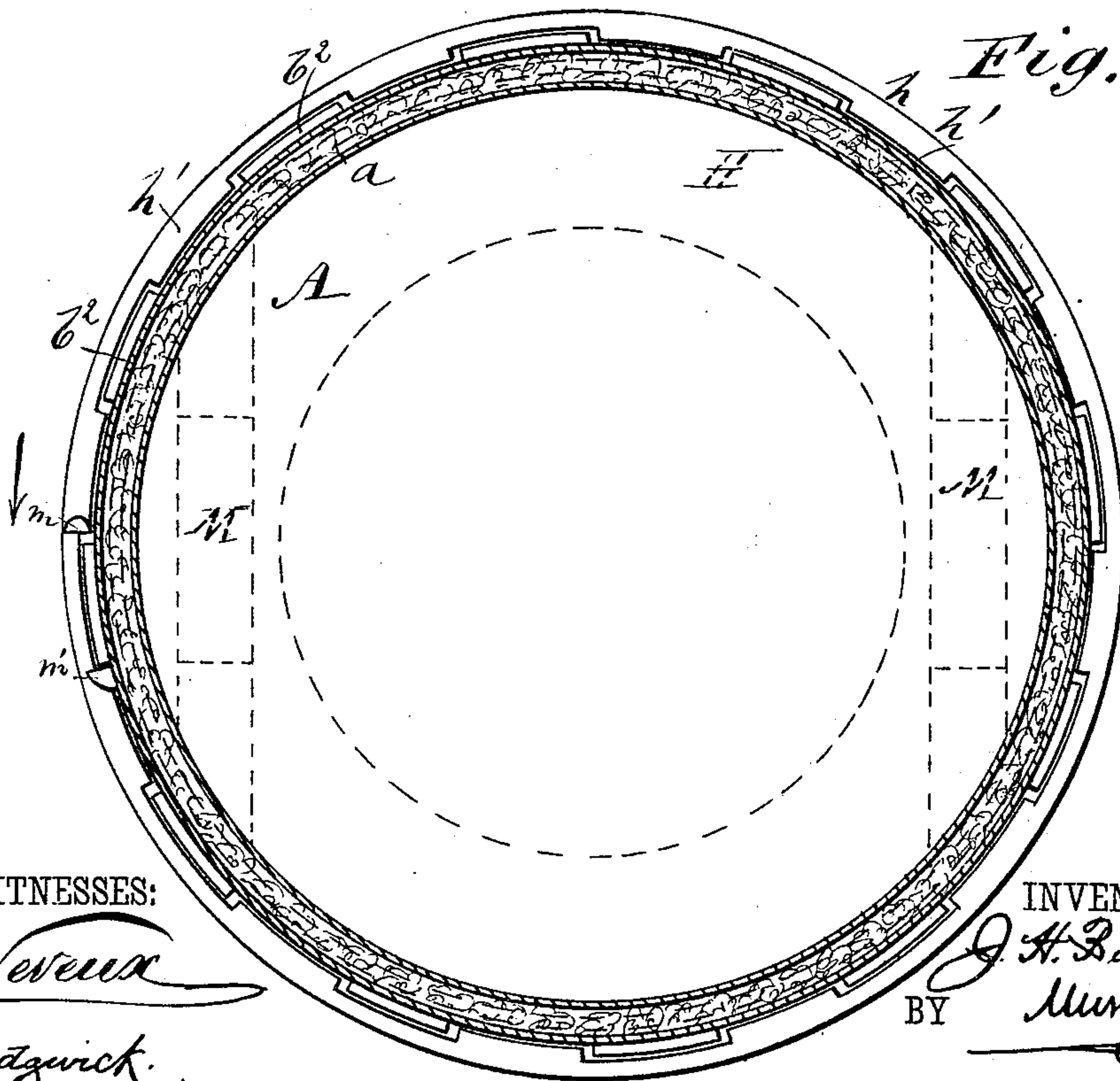


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. BASSLER, OF MYERSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

MILK-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,231, dated July 17, 1888.

Application filed November 29, 1887. Serial No. 256,398. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. BASSLER, of Myerstown, in the county of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Milk-Can, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in milk-cans, and has for its object to provide a can with a lid, which will be securely held in engagement with the body and which will withstand the wear and tear of transportation and rough usage without being dislocated, and, further, wherein the can may be easily handled and the lid readily and expeditiously applied.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the lid and a portion of the can, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section partially on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

In carrying out the invention the walls *a* of the can *A* are made double, and the space intervening said walls is filled with a non-heat-conducting material, *a'*. At the upper edge of the can and flush therewith a substantially U-shaped metal binding-ring, *B*, is placed, the members of which ring extend downward in the packing *a'*, the upper flush surface being provided with a central rib, *b*, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Integral with the outer upper edge of the binding-ring *B* at proper intervals a series of lugs, *b²*, are produced conforming to the contour of the can, the upper and lower surfaces of which lugs are in the same horizontal plane. To accommodate these lugs and keep the upper edges of the binding-ring flush with the upper walls of the can, the outer wall is recessed to receive the said lugs. The lid *D* is also provided with double walls *d d'* at the side, which walls are so spaced that the inner wall, *d'*, by being carried below the outer wall will constitute the flange of the lid. Between

the said walls *d* and *d'* a washer of cork, *E*, or similar elastic material, is held by frictional contact, which cork washer when the lid is placed upon the can will engage the upper ribbed surface of the metal ring *B*.

Over the outer upper portion of the lid *D* a wide detachable metal ring, *H*, is placed, which ring is provided with a continuous flange, *h*, extending at right angles thereto downward below the outer contact-point of the lid with the can. The cap-ring *H* is shaped to conform to the contour of the lid and to project outward a distance therefrom, so that the flange *h* is at no place in contact with the side of the lid. Integral with the lower inner edge of the flange *h* a series of lugs or projections, *h'*, is formed, having straight top and bottom faces, their outer edges conforming to the contour of the flange, the spaces between the lugs *h'* being slightly greater than the spaces intervening the lugs *b²*, and the lugs *h'* are slightly shorter than the spaces intervening the lugs *b²*.

In operation the lid is placed upon the can and the cap-ring *H* upon the lid in such manner that the lugs upon the ring *H* will register with the spaces intervening the lugs upon the binding-ring. Pressure is now brought to bear upon the lid, whereupon the cork packing compressing permits the ring-lugs *h* to travel downward below the plane of lugs *b²*. At this moment, by means of handles *M* attached to the cap-ring, the said ring is turned, the lugs *h'* passing below and in contact with the under surface of the lugs *b²*, the horizontal surfaces of the lugs *b²* and *h'* thus interlocking, and the surface of contact being large and evenly distributed no amount of jolting or rough handling will loosen the lid from the can.

To determine when the two lugs *h'* and *b²* are in proper registry, a knob or stop, *m*, is secured on the right end of the lower surface of one of the ring-lugs, which will strike when the ring is turned far enough. A projection, *m'*, on the can, or a small knob, may be placed at the right end of the upper surface of one ring-lug, which will indicate the proper time to stop turning by sliding off one of the lugs *b²*. The handles *M* are attached to the cap-ring and are preferably constructed of one piece of metal and placed to face each other, as shown in Fig. 1.

I desire it to be distinctly understood that I do not confine myself to the exact means shown for determining the proper registry of the lugs h' and b' . Any other suitable or well-known means may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The prime object of a can constructed as above is to protect the milk from the influence of the surrounding air, its impurities, and its temperature, whether too hot or too cold.

The can is specially designed to carry milk in which the germs common to milk have first been destroyed by the application of heat, the air-tight top preventing the milk from absorbing anew germs floating in the air, the non-heat-conducting properties of the can keeping the milk at a sufficiently low temperature. Milk may be transported in cans of this description long distances and kept sweet some time after the cans arrive at their destination.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a can having spaced walls, the outer wall being notched, of a binding-ring fitting in the space between the walls of the can and provided with lateral projections fitting in the notches of the outer wall of the can, a lid fitting on the binding-ring, and a detachable flanged capping-ring resting upon the lid and provided with inwardly-projecting lugs, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a can having spaced

walls, the outer wall being notched, of a binding-ring fitting in the space between the walls of the can and provided with a central rib on its upper surface, and laterally-projecting lugs having straight horizontal top and bottom faces, a lid provided with an elastic washer, a detachable capping ring provided with downwardly-projecting flange having inwardly-projecting lugs, the top and bottom faces of which are straight, and stops for limiting the movement of the capping-ring, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The combination, with a can having spaced walls and an intervening packing of non-heat-conducting material, a substantially U-shaped binding-ring between said walls at the top provided with an upper continuous rib, a series of spaced lugs on the outer surface of said binding-ring near the top having horizontal top and bottom surfaces, a lid fitted to said can having spaced side walls, and an elastic washer held between said walls, of a cap-ring fitting over the lid and projecting beyond the edge, a downwardly-extending flange integral with said ring, a series of spaced lugs integral with the inner side of the flange, and means, substantially as described, for limiting the movement of said ring, all as herein set forth.

JOHN H. BASSLER.

Witnesses:

J. H. WEIRICK,

W. F. HIBSHMAN.